OLD ENGLAND:

OR,

The *BROADBOTTOM JOURNAL.*

By ARGUS CENTOCULI, *Inſpector-General of* Great-Britain.

SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1747. [N°. 149.]

——— *Citius nos,*
Corrumpunt vitiorum exempla domeſtica. JUV.

THE Voice of the Public, I make no doubt, appear'd very evident in my laſt from three different Quarters, on the diſtracted State of this unhappy Nation; and on whoſe great Experience and Abilities we ſeem to caſt our deſponding Eyes for Redreſs at this critical Juncture, againſt the Miſeries and Misfortunes we are involv'd in, by the forcible Obtruſion of an ignorant Faction into Power, who, like ſo many coalizing *Goths* and *Vandals*, have with barbarous Hands deſtroy'd the ſolid Fabric of our Glory and Defence, for no other Reaſon than its having been erected by the moſt ſkilful and experienc'd Workman of our Age and Country. Such is the Force of Envy and the Avarice of Power in the turbulent Boſoms of ſome Perſons, who, rather than not be at the Head of Affairs themſelves, will throw all into Confuſion and Miſrule, without Diſtinction or Remorſe.

As Treaties of Peace are ſaid to be in great Forwardneſs, and the World every Day expects the Mountain will bring forth, I muſt make free a little further with the Pamphlet entitled, *The preſent Conduct of the War*, mentioned in my laſt, for a Quotation which will give ample Proof of the *uncommon* Abilities of certain Miniſters, of their juſt Conception of the true Intereſt of their Country, and the Addreſs which they have in ſo maſterly a Manner put in Practice, for obtaining a ſafe and honourable Peace: As the ſame Councils, whatever Channels they paſs through, may probably influence the preſent Negociations, what Happineſs are we not to expect from ſuch Talents? The Author, ſpeaking of the Time when the King of *Pruſſia* was about making an Irruption into *Saxony* in the Year 1745, ſays, "The vigorous Meaſures which the King of *Pr—a* ſaw the *Czarina* ready to enter on, diſconcerted his Schemes, tied up his Hands, and render'd for ſome Time the Man, who was one of the principal Cauſes and Support of the Diſturbances of this Part of the World, as a mere Cypher in the Affairs of *Europe*. At this critical Time, who of all People in the World ſhould find the Means to extricate his *Pr—n* Majeſty out of theſe Difficulties, and, by a preſſing Solicitation at the Court of *Peterſbourg*, ſet him at Liberty to purſue Views ſo fatal to the Cauſe which we make Profeſſion to eſpouſe? No one ſurely can ſuſpect thoſe very People, whoſe Schemes to baffle and Expences to fruſtrate he looks on as his moſt eſſential Intereſt as well as Glory. No one ſurely can ſuſpect that thoſe very People ſhould now with more than Chriſtian Charity (which only requires to turn the other Cheek alſo) induſtriouſly confirm that Power in his Hands with which he was about to ſcourge them, ſhould pull down with one Hand what they build up with the other, ſhould undermine the Queen of *Hungary* with their Councils while they ſupport her with their Purſe. For from ſuch inconſiſtent Conduct what could we expect?"—To convince the Reader, that *Great Britain* is not hereby meant, the Author quotes Part of the Treaty of *Warſaw*, concluded *January* the 8th, 1745, wherein it is ſaid, "That if, in Conſequence of his *Poliſh* Majeſty the Elector of *Saxony*'s Engagements by the preſent Alliance, his States in *Germany* ſhould be attacked, beſides the effective Aſſiſtance the Allies would give for his immediate Defence, they would uſe their utmoſt Efforts to procure him from the Aggreſſor full Satisfaction for the Damage he may thereby ſuſtain, and for this Purpoſe, in caſe any of the Countries ſhould be ſeized on, they ſhall not lay down their Arms until the ſame be fully reſtored to him." Article the 7th. "This, ſays the Author, is a full Proof of our friendly Diſpoſition towards his *Poliſh* Majeſty; which will farther appear whenever the Letters, which in this Year paſs'd between the Courts of *Peterſbourg* and *London*, come to Light. I would willingly, continues he, ſet in the ſtrongeſt Light, would give all the Force they are capable of to the Arguments, which were ſaid to prevail with, and were with great Earneſtneſs preſs'd on, the Court of *Peterſbourg* for the Attainment of this End. It was ſaid, that the Treaty of *Breſlau* was renewed by the Courts of *London* and *Pruſſia*, to which nothing was wanting but the Acceſſion of the Queen of *Hungary*, for whom reaſonable Terms were already procured from the King of *Pruſſia*; that her Obſtinacy protracted the War; that to give her Succour would be an Encouragement to that Obſtinacy, would be kindling up and ſpreading farther that Flame which ought to be extinguiſh'd; that if there was no other Remedy for her Obſtinacy, ſhe ought to ſuffer the Conſequences of her own Folly; that the War ought to be reduced within narrower Limits, in order the more eaſily to put an End thereto."—After this, the Author goes on to ſhew, that by hindering the *Czarina* from ſending Aſſiſtance to the Elector of *Saxony*, he was forced into the Arms of *France*, which was a double Loſs to us, as we were depriv'd of an Ally, and the Enemy gained one. Then the Author proceeds in the following Manner: "But I muſt not ſo let paſs that tinſel Reaſon, that Mockery of Common Senſe, that Impotency of Underſtanding, by which it is pretended, that keeping the *Ruſſians* out of the War was the ready Way to ſhorten it: A moſt excellent Method of ſhortening the War, by rejecting new Allies, and rendering our old ones ſo weak as not to be able to carry it on! a moſt notable Way of procuring Peace! how could it poſſibly ſhorten the War, but by our Acceptance of a bad Peace? If refuſing to encreaſe the Number of our Allies was a likely and proper Means of putting an End to the War, there is ſtill a more likely, a more proper one, by throwing down our Arms and receiving the Law from the Conqueror. I believe I need not purſue this Point any farther; I hope the Nation will agree that the moſt proper means for *Britons* to have fought Peace, was by endeavouring at a Superiority over the Enemy; but we have ſo bilked and baffled the Deſigns of thoſe who were well inclined to our Cauſe, ſo abus'd thoſe who were engag'd in it, ſo marred all things, that, if Heaven doth not do more for us than we ourſelves can do againſt us, we are irrecoverably loſt. The Intereſt of the King of *P—a*, or, what is more material, the Light in which he ſees his own Intereſt, tho' ſo viſible, ſo obvious, has been ſo little underſtood, or, if underſtood, has been ſo little regarded (not I hope upon any Conſiderations which I ſhall immediately mention) by the Directors of our Affairs, that I will ſay a Word or two on this Head, tho' touch'd upon before. It is undeniably our Intereſt to raiſe the Houſe of *Auſtria* to ſuch a Height as to be a Ballance to the Power of *France*, and that too as independently as poſſible of the other Princes of *Germany*. But from thence to imagine, that it is the Intereſt too of the Princes of *Germany* to fix ſuch a Power in the Houſe of *Auſtria*, is to reaſon for them upon the Footing of our own Intereſt, and not of theirs. It is the Intereſt perhaps of all the Princes of *Germany* (and, I am afraid, is but too well underſtood by moſt of them) to depreſs the Houſe of *Auſtria*, and leſſen that Power which many of them have ſenſibly felt, and which is capable of being exerted on many more Occaſions than that of *France*. For it is the Proximity of Power which offends; it is the ſame in high as in common Life; a Perſon ever ſo opulent at a Diſtance, gives no Uneaſineſs: A rich Neighbour is often dreaded. Add to this, that the King of *P—a* is in Poſſeſſion of the rich Province of *Sileſia*, to which his original Title is no more than a Conqueſt made by a lucky Opportunity on a Power when at Liberty infinitely his Superior. Looking on Things in this Light, can any Man doubt, that the King of *P—a* will place his Security any where but in the Power and Friendſhip of *France* and Weakneſs of the Houſe of *Auſtria*, while he has the probable Means of effecting it? From this appears the Folly of our Meaſures. Our ſole Aim is to gain the Superiority of *France*, and, upon the leaſt Proſpect of Succeſs, the King of *P—a* by his Interpoſition is ſure to ruin the whole; whereas we can never do any thing effectual without becoming ſuperior both to *France* and *Pruſſia*; of which the *Ruſſians* and *Saxons* afforded a glorious Opportunity. But it was a Pearl before Swine.

There is a Tide in the Affairs of Men,
Which, taken at the Flood, leads on to Fortune;
Omitted, all the Voyage of their Life
Is bound in Shallows and in Miſeries.

SHAKESPEAR.

The *Saxons* are no longer ours, and the Affairs of *Europe* are, in many Reſpects, very differently circumſtanced from what they were at that Time. What the Event will be Time only can diſcover."

Heavens forbid! that the dark and ſecret Tranſactions of a Man or two amongſt us ſhould ever fix that national Character on this Country, with which the *Romans* were once charged by the *Volſci*, in the famous Anſwer they made when Succours were demanded of them againſt *Hannibal*: "With what Modeſty, ye *Romans!* can ye aſk us to pre-"ſer your Friendſhip to that of the *Carthaginians*, when "the *Saguntines* who did ſo have been more cruelly treated "by you their Allies who betray'd them, than by the *Car-"thiginians* their Enemies who deſtroy'd them? If you "will take our Advice, go ſeek Alliances where the *Sagun-"tine* Misfortunes are unknown. To the States of *Spain*, "the Fall of *Saguntum* will be a melancholy as well as a "memorable Inſtruction never to truſt *Roman* Faith or "Alliance."

I have, in one of my former Papers, taken Notice in what Light our late great Miniſter conſider'd the Conduct of the King of *P—a*, and ſince he was ſo great an Adept in the School of *Verſailles*, and in no wiſe to be made a

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friend of to us and our Allies, there was no other Way to deal with him than to take out his Sting, and so render him innoxious. The glorious Project he formed for this Purpose was worthy of his prodigious Mind; but *rank Pride and burning Envy* interfer'd, and marr'd the mighty Scheme in Embrio. Tho' he explain'd it with great Perspicuity and Exactness, and even demonstrated it beyond Contradiction practicable, and the restless Monarch in the Event upon his Knees on one Side, and our good *Batavian* Friends on the other, soliciting us in their Turn; yet the Film of Ignorance was so thick upon the Eyes of some, and C———n so prevailing on the Minds of others, that they could not see or comprehend the Traces of his salutary Measures. They doubted much, as weak Minds are ever in Doubt; they started Difficulties, as Cowards are always timerous: There was a Lion in the Way; —— Like the pusillanimous *Hobb*, who cried, It was *main dark*, and was afraid of the Ghost under the Garden-Wall. They ponder'd long, and tried to conceive, but Conception would not form: They cast their wondering Eyes of Consideration over the vast Abyss of his Plan, to which they could see no Bounds: His Flight was too soaring, beyond the Extent of Ken, his Depths impenetrable, the whole System incomprehensible, and, like the Noon-Day Sun, dazzled the lifted Eyes of these ominous Birds of Night. Since therefore they could not fathom him they clubb'd their Heads together, and, like an ignorant Jury against the Direction of the Bench, brought in their Verdict *Manslaughter*, as they apprehended many Men would be slaughter'd in such an Enterprize, and gave out it was calculated to destroy human Kind, and to sink our Wealth. Thus, at one Stroke, they sav'd the faithless *Pr——n* to distress our Ally, and protracted the War and our Expences together, so as to render a good and solid Peace impracticable.

After abjectly courting the Power they might have not only dictated to but crush'd, and sacrificing the Interest of our Friend and Ally to lay his turbulent Spirit, they begin to see and feel their own Incoherences; while, to screen them from Observation, they ungenerously set up to decry the very Ally they have injur'd: Their Coffeehouse Politicians are taught to charge it with Obstinacy and Perverseness, and their Pamphlets with insatiable Ambition and Lust of Power, at the Expence of *G——t B——n*. This is to play the Game into the Conferences at *Breda*, and plainly points out what Kind of Workmanship we are to expect from thence; and, since 'tis notorious that the *French* King declar'd he would not enter into the Avenues of Peace while the *Austrians* remain'd in *Provence*, 'tis to be wish'd we may not hear of some odd Piece of Management on that Side, that may have contributed more to force Count *Browne* to return with his Troops over the *Var*, than either the Strength of *Belleisle* or the Want of Provision; since it appears to me very strange, that our Squadrons in the *Mediterranean*, as they were Masters of the Sea, could not find Means to supply them with proper Necessaries. But now that Difficulty is remov'd, we find the *Most Christian* more ductile at *Breda*, in condescending to hear our humble Tender of *C—pe B——n*, made almost impregnable by new Improvements and Fortifications, with all its inestimable Appendages, in Exchange for a precarious Peace and a little Respite of Quietness; so as to enable our Superiors to retain their lucrative Stations, which seem to be mouldring away under their Feet, if the War continues, and the Good of the Nation pursued.

☞ *The reprinted Paper on the* Two Orators *having been all disposed of for some Time past, a fresh Demand obliges us to reprint it the fifth Time, at the usual Price of 2 d. to prevent the Public's being imposed on by the pyratical Edition, publish'd by H. Carpenter.*

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(Price One Shilling)

With a Dedication *to* BUMBALIO,

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TAFFYDEIS:

An Humorous Heroic Poem, in Honour of St. DAVID and the LEEK.

Arma virumque cano. Virgil.

By *Hywgi Ap Englyn Margonwyc*, Son in the Ninth Score Degree of *Camber Ap Brute* the *Trojan*.

Printed for M. Cooper, at the Globe, in Pater-noster-Row.

Where may be had, by the same Author,

The Conspiracy: A Poem.

Odimus accipitrem quia vivit semper in armis,
Et pavidum solitos in pecus ire lupos. Ovid.

Nos numeri sumus, et fruges consumere nati. Hor.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

PRUSSIA.

Berlin, March, 14. An Embargo is laid upon the Boats and Vessels here, which are to carry some Ammunition and Artillery into Silesia.

HOLLAND.

Rotterdam, March 24. The Transports from England arrived last Wednesday Noon, and those from Scotland the same Night. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland passed by this Place Yesterday Morning, in his Way to Williamstadt.

Williamstadt, March 24. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland arrived here last Night, where the Transports from the River Thames, with the Troops on board, under the Command of Lieutenant-General Hawley, and those from Scotland, under the Earl of Albemarle, came into Port the Day before Yesterday. They began to disembark Yesterday Morning.

Hague, March 24. They write from Brussels, by this Day's Letters, that the French are making a great Quantity of Fascines in the Forest of Soignies, which are transported to Louvain as fast as made: That Boats were arriving every Day from Ghent, laden with all Kinds of Stores, and immediately sent forward to Namur, where the French had already assembled a Train of 80 Pieces of Cannon, and 50 Mortars; and that the Troops arrive daily in such Numbers, that it was expected every Thing would be ready for the opening the Campaign the first Week of next Month. By the Paris Letters of the 20th, the Minister of War had given Orders in the Night between the 17th and 18th, to all Officers without Exception, to go and join their respective Corps forthwith. Marshal Saxe was returned on the 19th from Versailles, and designed to set out in a few Days for the Army. There were 40 Sail of the last Martinico Fleet missing, which were supposed to be taken, besides seven Ships that were lost in the Beginning of this Month on the Coast of Lower Normandy. Neither the Troops embarked at Toulon and Antibes, which were out in those Roads on the 6th, nor those from Marseilles, which had anchored the same Day under the Castle of If, were sailed on the 10th, but they waited only for a favourable Wind; with which, it is said, they can run to Genoa in six and thirty Hours, provided they meet with no Molestation from the British Ships. There are from Time to Time some single Vessels that slip out by Stealth. The same Letters bring Advices from Aix in Provence, of the 11th Instant, according to which, two British Ships, the one of 30 Guns, and the other an armed Sloop, had anchored the Sunday before off Cannes; upon which a Battery of three Guns immediately play'd, and in less than half an Hour disabled the Sloop. The other Ship continued a very brisk Fire in spite of the said Battery, did some Damage to the Ships in the Port, beat down several Houses in the Town, kill'd three Gunners, and wounded several others. During this Fire, the Cannon from the Isles play'd briskly upon the Mortars at the Croisette, but without great Effect. It was not then known with Certainty, whether the above-mentioned Succours, designed for Genoa, were sailed or not.

IRELAND.

Dublin, March. 10. On Thursday last Mr. Robet Donaldson, of Possextown in the County of Meath, was married to Miss Elwood, of Kells in the said County, a young Lady universally admired for her great Beauty and Accompliments, with a handsome Fortune.

Last Week died suddenly, in an advanced Age, William Eustace of Craddockstown near Naas in the County of Kildare, Esq; a Gentleman, whose Charity and other Virtues, when living, makes his Death to be extremely regretted.

Mess. Boyd and Shaw, Revenue Officers near Howth, brought last Saturday into his Majesty's Stores in the Custom House, eight Cart-loads of Leaf Tobacco, and some Brandy, which they seized near the said Town the Day before.

Cork, March 6. Last Tuesday died Edmund Knapp, Esq; aged 88. He was the eldest Alderman of this City, which he represented in Parliament in the Reign of King George I. As he behaved with Honour and Reputation in every Station of Life, is Death his therefore much lamented.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh, March 9. Friday Morning the following six Gentlemen (who it seems had surrendered to General Campbell, and have been upon the Parole for some past,) viz. Mess. Alexander Cameron of Dungallon, Alexander Cameron of Glencavies,—— Macdonald of Glenco, John Graham of Kilmardinny, Robert Murray of Glencarnock, and Donald Russel, formerly a Dutch Officer, came to Town from Glascow, and presented themselves to the Right Hon. the Lord Justice Clerk, who, after Examination, ordered them to the Castle, whither they were immediately transported in Coaches, under an Escorte of a Party of Barrel's Regiment.

Edinburgh, March 10. A considerable Corps of Recruits for the Scots Regiments in the Service of the Dutch, is arrived from the West and other Parts, and only wait for a fair Wind to embark for Holland.

We hear, that Major-General Churchill is to command the Forces, Garrisons, &c. in Scotland, in Room of Major-General Huske, who is soon to set out for Flanders.

Last Week a Vessel belonging to Greenock, coming from the Lewes for Clyde, with 20 Lasts of Herrings, was stranded in Lochrain. The Mens Lives were saved, but the Vessel and Cargo entirely lost.

Last Week Patrick Bogle, Merchant in Glasgow, was married to Miss Graome Crawfurd, Daughter to Patrick Viscount of Garnock.

This Day six covered Waggons set out from the Castle for Perth, as did two Pieces of fine Cannon to replace two others lately brought from thence much damaged.

Certain Accounts are come, that the Anson of Kinghorn, David Sibbald Master, bound from Leith for Holland with Coals, was lost on the Flemish Coast, and all the Crew, except the Master, drowned. There were no Dutch Recruits on board this Ship, and it seems those belonging to Capt. Johnston of Wamphray are safe.

Glasgow, March 2. On the 25th of December the La Gloire Privateer of St. Maloes, with 36 Guns and 250 Men, in Lat. 49. 50. fifty Leagues West of Silly, took the Mary Bilander of Pool, with Oil from Newfoundland, and putting 10 Hands on board, ordered her for France; but, by cross Winds she was put on shore on Barra, when the 10 Frenchmen were made Prisoners by the People of the Country, and sent to Inverary, whence they arrived here with a Guard on Wednesday last, and are now in our Prison.

Edinburgh, March 12. We hear from Aberdeen, that in the Night of the 28th of February, a Party of five armed Men, supposed to be Rebels, came to the House of Mr. Robert Melvil, Minister of Dores, broke open his Cabinet, and carried of all his valuable Effects; they afterwards robbed Mr. Harper, Schoolmaster, of 30 l. Sterling.

On Monday Night George Scott, a Writer here, in his Return from Dundee, having fallen from his Horse, was found lying dead, betwixt Kirkaldy and Kinghorn.

On Tuesday Mr. Robert Pringle, a Writer in this City, who has been valetudinary and consumptive for some Time past, died on Horseback of an Apoplectick Fit, about six Miles from Town, as he was riding out according to his Custom to take the Air, for the Recovery of his Health.

That Afternoon 3 French Officers and 6 private Men were brought over from Perth, escorted by a Party of the Scots Royal, and were carried up from Leith to the Canongate; the Officers are lodged in the House of Mr. Wood, the Vintner, and the private Men are committed to the Canongate Jail, We hear the Officers were taken in the North aboard the Hazard Sloop, and are soon to be sent to Berwick, to be exchanged on the Cartel, along with the other French Prisoners there.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Glocester, March 14. Last Week died greatly lamented, the Rev. Mr. Tyndale, Rector of Charville, in this Country. He was a true Pattern of the very Gentleman: His general Behaviour was itself the most influencing Sermon, in the Cause of all that is lovely, and of good Report.

Bristol, March 14. Charles Tiler, Blacksmith of Calne, who was lately committed to Salisbury Goal, on Suspicion of being concerned in the Murder of Harman Seagar, on Kingsdown-hill near Bath, has made a full Discovery of the whole Affair, and impeached his Accomplices; who are all fled from Justice, except one Hewlet of Stadley, who is likewise committed to Salisbury Goal. — This Discovery is owing to the 200 l. Reward which his Majesty offered.

Norwich, March 14. On Thursday last George Philips and Richard Hudson, two Journeymen Combers, were committed to the City Goal for three Months, by the Right Worshipful the Mayor and Justice Black, (pursuant to a Statute made in the 12th Year of King George I. against all unlawful Combinations of Weavers and Combers) for joining with several others, to the Number of 150, and presuming, contrary to Law, to enter into a Combination to make Orders, by which they pretended to regulate the Trade of a Wool-Comber; and for agreeing, and being knowingly concern'd in making an Agreement, that no Journeyman Wool-Comber should take any Person to be his Apprentice, except such Person was the Eldest Son of such Journeyman Comber; and for attempting to put their illegal Order in Execution.

Canterbury, March 14. His Grace the Lord Archbishop hath given the Rectory of Biddenden in this Diocese to the Rev. John Mather, M. A. which became void by the Cession of the Rev. Dr. Ward. And

We hear, that his Grace has given the Maſterſhip of Eaſt-bridge Hoſpital in this City, to the Rev. John Sackette, M. A in the Room of the late Rev. Mr. Lewis deceaſed.

LONDON.

Concluſion of of the Account of Lord LOVAT*'s Trial, begun in our laſt Paper.*

Friday, March 13.

The Lords being ſeated in their Robes, and Lord Lovat brought to the Bar, the Managers were order'd to proceed againſt him; upon which an Evidence was ſworn in Behalf of the Crown, who had been Secretary to his Lordſhip, and a Letter was produced, ſign'd LOVAT, directed to Secretary Murray, which this Evidence prov'd to be his Lordſhip's Signing.

Then Lord Lovat deſir'd ſome Reſpite, otherwiſe, he was was ſo ill, he told them, their Lordſhips might provide a Funeral for him.

Monday, March 16.

This Morning about 11 o'Clock the Lord Lovat was brought from the Tower in the uſual Manner, with the Axe before him, to Weſtminſter-hall, and the Lords being ſeated in their Robes, the Lord High Steward deſir'd the Managers for the Hon. Houſe of Commons to proceed further in their Evidence, and that they proved ſeveral Letters ſigned by the Lord Lovat, and ſent to the young Pretender and his Adherents.

After which the Managers for the Houſe of Commons ſumm'd up their Evidence fully to prove the Articles exhibited againſt him by them, for High-Treaſon, in Behalf of the Crown, which were ſufficient to prove the ſeveral Facts alledg'd againſt him, and would not trouble their Lordſhips any further.

Then Lord Lovat being deſir'd to proceed in his Evidence, he mov'd for four or five Days reſpite, and that they would be pleas'd to deſire a certain Perſon might be examined as a Witneſs on his Behalf.

And Application being made to the Houſe of Commons Leave was given accordingly.

And then the Lord Lovat was ordered back to the Tower, and to be carried up again on Wedneſday.

Wedneſday, March 18.

And the Lords being there ſeated in their Robes; and the Priſoner brought to the Bar, the Lord High Steward acquainted him he might proceed in his Defence,

Upon which his Lordſhip in a Speech ſignified that his Council might proceed, but as he apprehended it was inconſiſtent with the Rules and Orders of the Houſe, deſired that their Lordſhips would indulge him, to deliver in his Defence and Objections againſt the Evidences in Writing, which was granted, and the ſame was read by a Clerk at the Table; wherein he deſired a Reſpite for ſome Time to ſend for his Witneſſes out of Scotland, who refuſed to come; but that was not granted.

Then the Houſe was adjourned to the Chamber of Parliament, and after Debate, being returned the Lord High Steward deſired the ſaid Lord to proceed in his Defence; but he having no Evidence to produce.

The Lord High Steward put the Queſtion, Whether or no He was guilty of High-Treaſon? and began with the junior Lord (Arthur Lord Herbert of Cherbury) who ſtood up Uncovered, and Laying his Right Hand upon his Left Breaſt, ſaid *Guilty upon my Honour*; as did all the reſt of the Lords.

After which the Lord Lovat was ordered to be brought to the Bar of the Houſe of Peers in Weſtminſter-Hall on Thurſay, in Order to ſhew Cauſe why Sentence of Death ſhould not paſs on him.

Thurſday, March 20.

At Two o'Clock the Right Hon. the Lord High Steward pronounced Sentence of Death on Simon Lord Lovat: His Lordſhip made a long Speech in regard to his Loyalty to his late Majeſty, and the preſent Royal Family, and the great Service he did in the Year 1715, in being inſtrumental in ſuppreſſing that Rebellion: His Lordſhip mention'd the great Eſteem the late and preſent King had for him, and that he never ſhew'd any Diſreſpect, but only once, being out of Temper at his Company of Highlanders being broke, which was miſconſtrued to his Diſadvantage. His Lordſhip had ſeveral Sentences of Humour in his Speech.

Afterwards the Lord High Steward aſk'd him if he had any thing to move in Arreſt of Judgment, to which he replied, that he inſiſted on his Evidences being ſent for; on which the Lords withdrew to their Houſe, and return'd in about half an Hour. Lord Lovat then ſtood up, and humbly hop'd their Lordſhips would excuſe his rude long Speech, and wiſh'd he had the Eloquence of his Couſin Murray; afterwards the Lord High Steward made an *affected* Speech, and pronounced the Sentence.

Then Lord Lovat ſaid, as he had given Proofs of his Loyalty to the late and preſent King, he hop'd his Lordſhip would recommend him to his Majeſty's Mercy.

After which turning to the Commons, he ſaid, he hoped the worthy Managers of the Houſe, as they were ſtout, would be merciful; and going from the Bar, ſaid, *God bleſs you all, I wiſh you all an everlaſting Farewell, for we ſhall never meet again in this Place.*

His Majeſty has been pleaſed to direct that the ſeveral Regiments of Marines now in being, and thoſe which may hereafter be raiſed, do for the future obey ſuch Orders as they from Time to Time ſhall receive from the Lords of the Admiralty, to which all the Commanding and other Officers concern'd are to confirm accordingly.

The laſt Accounts from New England adviſe, that the Hon. Charles Knowles, Eſq; Governor of Cape Breton, whoſe Life was deſpair'd of, was then judged to be in a fair Way of Recovery.

We have Advice from New-England of the Deaths of the following Perſons, viz. Mrs. Lydia Norton, a Preacher amongſt the Quakers, known in all the Provinces of North America and the Weſtern Iſlands; Mr. Benjamin London, a wealthy Merchant, after a few Days Illneſs; and Charles Church, Eſq; a Member of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of that Province.

On Tueſday the Lord Viſcount Strange, eldeſt Son to the Earl of Derby, and Knight of the Shire for the County of Lancaſter, was married to Miſs Smith, Daughter and one of the Coheireſſes of the late Hugh Smith, Eſq; of Weald-Hall in Eſſex, a young Lady of great Beauty, and near 100000 l. Fortune.

This Day Sir Everard Faulkner, Knt. with his new-married Lady, will embark for Holland, if the Wind permits.

The Tranſports being arrived, the third Embarkation of Troops will be made in a few Days.

On Tueſday next his Majeſty will go to the Houſe of Peers, in order to give the Royal Aſſent to

A Bill for laying a Duty on Coaches and other Carriages, and for raiſing the Sum of 1,000,000 l. by Way of Lottery.

Alſo the Malt-Bill, and ſeveral others.

The Perſon who was guilty of the Murder of the Widow Wilde at Banbury in Oxfordſhire, an Account of which was given in our laſt Paper, is apprehended, and we are further inform'd, that Purſuit is making after a Woman who 'tis thought is in Poſſeſſion of a Gold Watch and ſome Silver Table and Tea Spoons, which were taken out of the Houſe.

BANKRUPTS.

John Greaves, of London, Merchant.

Robert Thexton, of Saxlingham, Norfolk, Chapman and Dealer in Coals.

Francis Holmes, of St. John Wapping, Middleſex, Ironmonger.

Francis Hawkeſley, of Wapping, Diſtiller.

William Purdy, of Norwich, Dyer and Chapman.

Stephen Peters, of St. Bartholomew the Great, London, Broker and Chapman.

This Day is publiſh'd,

A SERMON preached before the Right Honourable the Lord-Mayor, the Aldermen, and Citizens of London, at the Cathedral-Church of St. Paul, on Monday, January 30, 1746-7. being the Anniverſary Faſt for the Martyrdom of King Charles the Firſt.

By *EDWARD BANYER*, D.D.

Printed for GEORGE STRAHAN, at the Golden Ball in Cornhill.

Lately Publiſhed,

The Second Edition, *with large Additions,*

THE Civil Law in its Natural Order; together with the Publick Law.

By WILLIAM STRAHAN, *L. L. D.*

With additional Remarks on ſome material Differences between the Civil Law and the Law of England.

Some of the Contents are,

Of the Government and general Policy of a State.——Of the Power, Rights, and Duties of the Sovereign.——Of his Council and their Duty.——Of his Revenue, and their Duty who are employ'd about it.——Of the Means to procure Plenty of all Things in a State.——Of the Policy relating to the Uſe of the Seas and Sea-Ports, &c.——Of the Officers and others employed in publick Functions.——Of Crimes and Offences, viz. of Embezzlement of the Publick Money; of Extortions, &c. committed by Officers.——Of fraudulent Bankruptcies, &c.——Of the Order of judicial Proceedings.——Of the Inſtitution of Criminal Proſecutions, &c.

The Preſent State of the Court of Rome, or, The Lives of the late Pope Clement XI. and of the College of Cardinals. Written originally in Italian, and newly tranſlated into Engliſh from the Italian Manuſcript, never as yet made Publick; with a Preface by the Publiſher, containing Remarks on the Nature of the College of Cardinals; and a ſhort Account of the Pope's Elevation to the Papacy, and the moſt remarkable Occurrences in his Pontificate.

The Maxims of Government, in an Advice to a Republick: Shewing how it ought to govern itſelf, in order to perpetuate its Dominion. In which are alſo conſider'd the ſeveral Intereſts of all the Princes of Europe, with reſpect to the Affairs of Italy. By Father Paul, Counſellor of State.

The Art of Negociating with Sovereign Princes; of the Uſefulneſs of Negociations; of the Choice of Ambaſſadors; of the Qualifications for ſucceeding in that Employment. By Monſ. Callieres, Counſellor and Secretary to Lewis XIV. and Plenipotentiary at Ryſwick.

A Treatiſe concerning the Revolutions in Kingdoms.

Concerning the Cauſes of Revolutions, and the different Species of Changes that Kingdoms are ſubject to.

A Diſcourſe of voluntary Servitude, wrote in French by Stephen de la Boetia, one of the King's Counſellors in the Court of the Parliament at Bourdeaux.

All Printed for G. Strahan, at the Golden-Ball, over-againſt the Royal Exchange in Cornhill.

Juſt publiſhed,

(Price One Shilling)

A HYMN *to* LIBERTY,

CONTAINING

The Riſe, Progreſs, and Effects of LIBERTY.

Vis et Tarquinios Reges, Animamque ſuperbam
Ultoris Bruti, *Faſceſque videre receptos?*
Conſulis Imperium hic primus, ſævaſque ſecures,
Accipiet; Nateſque Pater, nova Bella moventes,
Ad Pœnam, pulchra pro Libertate, vocabit,
Infelix: utcunque ferent ea Facta Minores,
Vincet Amor Patriæ. VIRGIL.

Printed for M. Cooper, at the Globe in Pater-noſter-Row.

The ſo-much Fam'd HYPO-DROPS.

WHICH in a few Days infallibly cure *Hypochondriack Melancholy* in *Men*, and the *Vapours* in *Women*, ſo as never to return again, tho' they ever ſo ſevere, or of many Years ſtanding, and even after all other Remedies have prov'd ineffectual; and that by immediately ſtriking at the very Root or true Cauſe, as well as remedying the Effects, of thoſe perplexing Maladies and all their Variety of Symptoms, by which they mimick, by Turns, almoſt all the Diſeaſes poor Mortals are afflicted with, and have their Riſe from a depraved Appetite, vicious Ferment in the Stomach, and Indigeſtion of Food, whence proceed Crudities and flatulent or windy Diſorders in the firſt Paſſages, ill Fumes, ſour Belchings, Cholick, and Uneaſineſs in the Bowels; which Crudities offend the Nerves, and, by Conſent of Parts, affect the Head, and produce ſometimes Giddineſs, Dimneſs of Sight, confuſed Thoughts, pertinacious Watchings, troubleſome Sleep, Frights, groundleſs Fears, and the deepeſt Melancholy, with direful Views and terrible Apprehenſions; at other times, Fits, flaſhing Heats, Reachings, Faintneſs, Lowneſs and Sinking of Spirits and Palpitation of the Heart, Startings, Tremblings and Twitchings in the Limbs and other Parts, with many convulſive Diſorders, ſharp Pains, fix'd or wandering, Pain and Weakneſs in the Back, and other, almoſt innumerable and grievous, Symptoms, which miſerably afflict vaſt Numbers of both Sexes.

All which Symptoms in their ſharpeſt Paroxyſms, theſe ſtomach ſam'd and moſt pleaſant Drops (which are Chymically prepar'd from the moſt valuable Specificks in the Mineral, Vegetable, and Animal Kingdoms, and exalted to the higheſt Degree of Perfection poſſible) inſtantly quell, and at the ſame time annihilate their real Cauſe, directly bringing the Stomach into right Order, creating a good Appetite, reſtoring the Digeſtion, occaſioning laudable Chyle, and, of courſe, good Blood, Plenty of calm, free, and chearful Spirits, a regular Circulation of all the Fluids, and Strength of Nerves; ſo that both Cauſe and Effects of Melancholy and Vapours, are thoroughly removed by them, almoſt on the Spot, as the many Thouſands of both Sexes they have perfectly cured, evince.

Whoever takes them for three Days only, will be ſenſible they are abſolutely to be depended upon for an effectual and laſting Cure, and certain it is, that no Medicine upon Earth can equal them; be careful therefore to have the right Drops, which are to be had only at Mrs. Holt's, at the Croſs-Keys and Star below the Royal Exchange in Cornhill, at 3 s. 6 d. a Bottle, with Directions, at large.

The moſt wonderful cleanſing and ſtrengthning Drops for all Sorts of Gleets, and Seminal Weakneſſes and Imbecilities of the Generative Parts and Faculties, preventing Miſcarriages in Women; and to cleanſe and ſtrengthen the Reins, Kidnies and Bladder, cure weak Backs, ſtrangeries, Gravel, and Stoppage of the Urine, and for which it has gained ſuch Repute, that near 20000 Bottles have been ſold ſince April 1734, that they were firſt publiſh'd.

THESE incomparable Drops, which for the above and following Orders are not to be equall'd in the whole Art of Medicine, were preſcrib'd by the late Dr. Ratcliffe, for a certain Noble Lord, who for a long Time had been vex'd with an inveterate Gleet and Weakneſs, of which he was cured by them in a few Days, beyond all Expectation, after he had been long perplex'd with Electuaries, Boluſſes, Pills, Potions, Injections, and a hundred other Medicines, for many Months together, in vain.

The Apothecary who prepared them for him according to the Doctor's Preſcription (which he has ſtill upon his Books) has made Uſe of them ever ſince to Numbers of People in the very worſt of Gleets, ſeminal and genital Imbecilities and Infirmities, Pains in the Back and Reins, Diſorders of the Urine and Gravel, &c. with the utmoſt Succeſs and Safety; as alſo in all Weakneſſes from Strains, as well as Venereal Relicts, exceſſive Coition, Self Pollution, ſeminal Emiſſions in Sleep, Falls, Blows, Wrenches, and the like, in both Sexes.

And as they have never once failed him, even in Caſes thought to be incurable, he now, for general Good, has made them publick: And that the meaner Sort of People might partake of the Benefit of ſo divine a Remedy as well as the Rich, he has put them up in Bottles of but 3 s 6 d each, tho' for the Excellency of their Effects they are worth their Weight in Gold, more eſpecially as one Bottle of them generally Cures, even in the moſt draining Gleets, and grievous Relaxations and Weakneſſes of the Seminals and Genitals, as alſo of the Back and Reins, that are.

Nor can there be prepared, by any Art or Skill, a more cleanſing and healing, or a more ſtrengthening and invigorating Medicine, or one that can more effectually cure Impotency, or promote Fertility, than this, as every one that but once tries it will ſay, by their ſoon finding the Difference between this and other Remedies; for it will do more in one Day towards reſtoring in theſe Weakneſſes than any others can in ten, and is of ſo corroborating a Nature that it may be entirely rely'd upon for curing perfectly and firmly, without Fear of Relapſe, even in the tendereſt Conſtitutions, which can hardly be ſaid of any other Medicine; and it is withal ſo elegantly pleaſant to the Palate, and ſo agreeable to the Stomach that the niceſt Perſon is delighted with it.

Mr. Weſt, Goldſmith, who us'd to ſell theſe Drops being dead, they are now Sold only by his Son-in-Law, Mr. Johnſon, a Baker, at the Seven Stars, in Vere-ſtreet, near Clare Market, ſealed up, with Directions, for any Meſſenger upon aſking only for a Bottle of Drops, and paying 3 s 6 d.

ANTI-SIPHYLICON

THE only short and most infallible CURE in the Universe for the Venereal Disease from the slightest Infection to the most extreme and deplorable Degree of it, even when the Blood and Juices are thoroughly contaminated with its malignant *Virus*, and the very Bones are affected with it.

Fresh Infections, call'd Claps, with all their attendant Symptoms, tho' ever so severe, are entirely carried off by it in a few Days, and so as effectually to prevent the Blood and Juices from being tainted with any remaining Relicks, on one Hand, or a seminal Gleet, or Weakness, to happen on the other.

And the most inveterate Degree of the *French Illness*, attended with nocturnal Pains, universal Breakings-out, and all other the most exasperate Symptoms, are soon overcome by it, and effectually and much more safely cured than by Salivation, Inunction, or any other Method whatever, and in so easy and pleasant a Manner, without impairing Strength, or occasioning any Inconvenience, as loudly to bespeak it the only apposite Remedy, or true *Venereal Antidote* in the World, and this some Thousands have, to their great Joy, experienced.

It is pleasant to take, occasions no Sickness or Disorder, nor requires Confinement, but may be taken, and the Cure be accomplished, without the Knowledge of the nearest Friend.

Those who suspect they have received an Injury may, by only a Dose or two of it, be perfectly freed from all Apprehensions; for it suffers no lurking Venom to lie hid in the Body, but wholly extirpates it, Root and Branch, in a gentle, easy, and most effectual Manner.

All such, likewise, as doubt they have some remaining Relicks of former Injuries, may, by a few Doses of it, entirely free themselves from all Suspicions of that Kind; for it admits of no Foulness, Corruption, or Putrefaction whatever, to remain in the Fluids, or to adhere to the Solids; and, on that Account, in all Scorbutick, Scrophulous, and even Leprous Eruptions, or Foulnesses of the Skin, or glandulous Swellings, and Impurities of the Juices, it does more by one Dose than any other Medicine, yet known, can by ten.

The Price of this most noble *Anti-Siphylicon* is but six Shillings a Pot, which, considering its extraordinary Efficacy, one Pot only being sufficient, in most Cases, to accomplish the Cure, is not a tenth Part of its Value; and is appointed by the Author to be had only at Mr. Radford's Toy-shop, at the Rose and Crown, against St. Clement's Church-yard, in the Strand, ready sealed up, with a Book of Instructions, by the Perusal of which all Persons who were ever affected with any Degree of the *Venereal Disease* may perfectly understand their own Condition, and certainly know when, and when not, the *Venereal Poison* is entirely rooted out of their Bodies. Note, *Ask only for a Six Shilling Pot for the Scurvy.*

Concerning Gleets and Seminal Weaknesses of all Kinds.

ALL judicious *Physicians and Surgeons allow, that nothing is more difficult to cure than Stubborn Gleets and Seminal Weaknesses whether occasion'd by too severe purging for Venereal Injuries, violent Strains, Pollutions, or any other Cause whatever; and that they are dangerous in their Consequences, as well as difficult to cure, is as certain since they exceedingly weaken the Generative Faculties, infeeble the whole Nervous System, often bring on Hectick Heats, a Tabes Dorsalis, or Consumption of the Back, or an Atrophy or Nervous Consumption which frequently terminate in Death itself.*

All such therefore who have the Misfortune to be troubled with Old Stubborn Gleets, Seminal Effusions, Involuntary Emissions, excessive Nocturnal Pollutions, or any Weakness of the Kidneys, Ureters, or Bladder, the Diabetis, Incontinency of Urine, or Difficulty of holding their Water, would doubtless be glad to meet with a certain, safe and speedy Cure, which they most assuredly may, by the taking only a small Quantity of a transcendent Balsamick Restrictive Electuary, now published for a general Good, after having for many Years in private Practice been experienced never once to fail perfectly curing the most Stubborn Gleets known, in a few Days, without Difficulty or Trouble; as also all other Weaknesses of the Back, Reins, Seminal Vessels and Urinary Passages, which it almost instantly cures, bringing to rights and restoring all those Parts and Passages to their natural Tone and pristine Vigour, in a very extraordinary Manner, and by taking a few Doses of it only.

This transcendent Balsamick Restrictive Electuary is neither disagreeable to take, nor occasions the least Disorder, but is a wonderful Restorative in all Weakness and Decay of Constitution of any Kind, and particularly strengthens the Back, Reins, Seminal and Urinary Vessels, to an immense Degree, insomuch that in any Debility of them, one Dose of it does more than ten of any other Remedy yet found out; and all Persons fatigued with Gleets or Seminal Weaknesses of any Sort, or Weakness of the Urinary Vessels, who take it, will in three Days time find it so very effectual, that they will be most agreeably surprized at it.

When a Medicine will infallibly accomplish such a safe, speedy and perfect Cure of such difficult Maladies, as Gleets and Seminal Weaknesses are, as this Great Remedy truly and directly will, even after all other Means and Medicines have been try'd in vain; too much cannot be said in Praise of it, and this all who ever took it for any of the above-mention'd Purposes, have readily declared.

The Price is but 6s. a Pot, altho' for its absolute Efficacy, one Pot alone being sufficient in most Cases to accomplish a Cure, worth ten time, as much, and by the Author's Special Appointment, is to be had only at Mr. Radford's Toyshop at the Rose and Crown against St. Clement's Church Yard in the Strand, ready sealed up, with a Book of Instructions, which whomsoever carefully reads will be complete Master of his own Case, and perfectly know, when the Gleet or Weakness he is afflicted with succeeds a Venereal Injury, whether all the Malignity of the foul Disease is entirely extirpated or not.

Note, Ask only for a 6s. Pot of Balsamick Electuary.

CONFECTIO POTENTISSIMA.

Or, The most *Powerful Restorative Confect* in Nature For Impotency in *Men* and Barrenness in *Women*,

IS delightful to the Palate, most agreeable and cordial to the Stomach, enriches the Blood, encreases the Spirits, invigorates the Nerves, and perfectly renovates all the Animal Faculties, and generative Powers, in both Sexes, to such a Degree, as Words can scarcely express; and yet acts not only by a stimulating Quality, or blowing up a Flame, but by adding a true Pabulum Amoris, a kindly Fuel, by which Nature is in a Manner regenerated, and so much Strength, Vigour, and Ability, immediately given, that Impotency, and every Kind of Weakness, or Imbecility in the Male Sex, and Barrenness, and all Sorts of Weakness, and Inappetency to conjugal Rites in the Female Sex, are most infallibly and directly cured by it, in a very pleasant and highly agreeable Manner, infinitely beyond what any other Remedy can accomplish. Decays of every Kind in either Sex, and all Seminal Weaknesses, however occasioned, it almost instantly cures, when nothing else will, and can be had only, by the Author's Appointment, at the Gentlewoman's at the two Blue Posts, in Haydon-Yard, in the Minories, London, at five Shillings a Pot, with printed Directions at large.

The only short and infallible Cure for that reigning Distase the SCURVY, and all Scorbutick Humours, tho' arrived to the highest or most inveterate Degree, or of ever so many Years standing, and that without any sensible Evacuation, or the least Purging, which, by an unaccountable Mistake, is generally advised, altho always found rather to encrease and confirm the Scurvy than cure it.

By the so much fam'd and most pleasant Chymical DROPS.

WHICH, without the least Trouble, Confinement, or any Disorder whatever, do at once strike at the true Cause of the Scurvy, and entirely destroy it, and all Scorbutick Humors and Effects, Root and Branch, so as never to return again, as many Thousands of both Sexes have experienced, and as all who take them, in Three Days Time are convinced; for they almost instantly alter the morbid State of the Juices, purify the Blood, sweeten all the Fluids, cleanse them from Impurities, and directly clear the whole Habit from all Spots, Blotches, black and blue Marks, Itchings, foul Eruptions or Breakings out, Weakness of the Limbs, languid Heaviness of the whole Body, wandering Pains, Weakness of the Back, and all the vast Variety of Symptoms by which the Scurvy imitates and often lies conceal'd under the Appearance of the Rheumatism, and many other Distempers.

And for strengthening the Stomach, immediately creating a good Appetite, causing a regular and easy Digestion of Food, and curing all windy Effects and Disorders of the first Passages, (whence proceed Head-Achs, Vapours, and other Indispositions) no Bitters, nor any other Medicine upon Earth can compare with them, insomuch that besides infallibly curing the Scurvy, in all its Shapes and Appearances they assuredly and directly cure the Green-Sickness in Virgins, Worms, of all Kinds, in Young or Old, and almost all other Chronick Diseases, which are chiefly occasioned by Indigestion and flatulent Crudities in the Stomach and Bowels) and certainly prevent Fevers, Agues, and other acute Illnesses.

They are wonderfully Cordial and Restorative, strengthen and enliven the whole Machine, and as soon as taken, make the Patient pleasantly lightsome, brisk and vigorous to Admiration, and are good for all Sorts of Persons, to preserve as well as to procure a sound and healthful State of Body.

But the great Reputation these so much fam'd and most pleasant Chymical DROPS have so universally gain'd among Persons of Eminence, for their suddenly and infallibly curing the Scurvy and all Scorbutick Humors, and other Chronick Distases, in such an easy and agreeable Manner, have occasioned many to imitate them, some under the same, and others under other Names; be careful therefore not to be deceived, but be sure to have the Right, which by the Author's special Appointment, are to be had only at the Gentlewomen's at the two blue Posts in Haydon Yard in the Minories, at 3s. 6d a Bottle, with Directions.

Dr. R. NELSON's *long-experienced* COMPOUND, *or never-failing Anti-Venereal Electuary, the like of which is not to be met with,*

FOR the true Cure of fresh Venereal Injuries, (and all the lurking Relicks or Remains of old ones) how virulent or obstinate soever they may be; for it immediately puts a Stop to their Progress, and entirely, and as it were, instantly, ferrets out, and carries off all the filthy poisonous Infection, wears away the various Symptoms, and by Degrees cleanses off the Running, and heals and strengthens the Parts, sensibly and firmly, without the too common Consequences of leaving either Foulness, Gleeting, or Weakness behind. This it does in a Way so regular and gentle, both by Stool and Urine, and with a Dose, each Time, so small and pleasant (the Quantity but of a Nutmeg) that the nicest Persons are as well surprized as delighted with it, and the more, as it agrees with every one's Constitution, hinders no Business, nor gives the least Suspicion to the nearest Relation.

In a very small Space of Time (living temperately) it rids away a mild CLAP, and those more severe, according to their several Degrees of Malignity.

There never was, nor can be in the whole Art of Physick contrived, any Medicine or Method capable of performing the Cure more certainly, more safely, or more speedily, for it is so compleatly adapted to every Circumstance of the Infection, and so fully answers the several Intentions of curing, that it is impossible it should once fail.

But no more need to be said of it, for it will recommend it self, insomuch that no Person will ever after seek for Cure himself, or advise his Friend to any other Remedy.

Price 5s. the Tin-Pot. Prepar'd only by the Doctor, as aboveaid and left (sealed up with Directions) at Mr. Corbet's Bookseller, at Addison's Head, opposite St. Dunstan's Church, Fleetstreet, and by Mr. Cook, under the Royal-Exchange; where it may be had by any Messenger, asking only for a 5s. Pot of the COMPOUND.

PARALYTICON SEU ANIMA NERVORUM.

A stupendous Chymical Essence which infallibly cures the PALSY and all other Nervous Diseases.

THE very first Dose of it (a few Drops only) instantly penetrates the inmost Recesses of the minutest Nerves, and darting all most as quick as Lightning through the whole human System, diffuses kindly Warmth and genial Comfort to the weaken'd Limbs, and all Parts of the Body, and affords immediate sensible Relief in the most obstinate Palsy, and all Paralytick Affects, Shaking, Tremblings, Numbness, Deadness, and Weakness, whether universal, or of particular Parts only, or whether lately contracted, or of many Years Continuance.

And as the very first Dose makes an apparent demonstrable Amendment, so the continuing it for a short Time, as surely accomplishes a perfect Cure, not only of the most grievous Palsy or Resolution of the Sinews, but also of their Cramp-like Contractions, shrinking of the Nerves, and all other nervous Complaints whatever, and than it Persons of either Sex, or of any Age, and whether occasioned by preceeding Illnesses, fast Living, hard Drinking, long Courses of Physick, great Colds, or excessive Fatigues either of Mind or Body.

Words cannot sufficiently express the uncommon, the unparallel'd Efficacy of this great Medicine, as all who take it, frankly acknowledge; and its vastly superior Excellency to all other Remedies, may be more securely rely'd on, for the absolute Cure of the Palsy, and all Paralytick Affects, and Nervous Indispositions, than the celebrated Cortex is for Intermittents.

It rectifies all Disorders of the first Passages, creates an Appetite procures a good Digestion, enriches the Blood, restores the natural Vigour and steady Use of the Limbs, and strengthens the enfeebled Joints, Muscles, Tendons, Ligaments, and whole Habit to an immense Degree. It is also very pleasant to take; is comforting and cordial to the Stomach and Bowels, and for Safety might be given to the youngest Infant. It is to be had only, by the Author's Appointment, at Mr. Radford's Toyshop, at the Rose and Crown against St. Clement's Church-yard in the Strand, at 3s. 6d. a Bottle with printed Directions at large.

To all Gentlemen, Builders, and Others.

THOMAS ETTERIDGE, COLOURMAN,

(*Son-in-Law to the late Mr.* JOSEPH EMERTON, *who in his Life-time chiefly managed his Business*)

At the BELL *and* SUN, *over-against Norfolk-Street, between St. Clement's and the New Church in the Strand, London.*

CONTINUES to Sell, in the same Manner his late Father did, all Sorts of COLOURS, ready prepared (at the lowest Prices) that any Gentlemen, Builders, &c. may set their Servants or Labourers to Paint their Houses, only by the Help of a printed Direction, which he gives with his Colours.

He likewise sells to the Ladies all sorts of WATER COLOURS and VARNISH with every thing necessary for the New Japanning; and gives a printed Direction, for the doing of it to the greatest Perfection, to those that buy Colours. Also Italian Powder for cleaning Pictures, and fine Picture Varnish.

He deals only for READY MONEY.

His House faces Norfolk-Street, and not Arundel-Street, in the Strand.

A Treatise,—— On

TAR-WATER.

Shewing the Nature, and Virtues of it: Who, and who Not, it is Proper for: The Best Way of Making it: How to make it Drink Agreeable, For, There is but ONE Only Way: Who & to Buy the TAR, and the Price of it With Many Other Curious Particulars Concerning the Use of it, &c. For the Information of the Publick.

It is GIVEN GRATIS, in LONG-ACRE, Hereafter Mentioned.

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